

FOWNES

Fabric Gloves became fashionable after Fownes perfected them

Thousands of well dressed women who used to wear leather gloves—even in warm weather—now wear fabric gloves in all seasons.

Unlike the old-fashioned cotton gloves, Fownes fabric gloves made the Fownes way—like a leather glove—fit and hold their shape after washing.

It is no mere coincidence that sales increased after Fownes produced the kid-fitting perfection of

DOETTE

which is the name of Fownes double fabric glove. Doette has the soft velvety appearance of the finest Arabian Mocha.

FILOSETTE

our single fabric glove is identical in texture with Doette but of lighter weight.

Long, short, slip on and the popular strap wrist, in shades that harmonize with the modes of the day.

The genuine are always marked Fownes in the wrist.

Made in the U. S. A. for men, women and children.

It's a Fownes—that's all you need to know about a glove



If you have any difficulty in securing them send us size and style desired with the name of your dealer.

FOWNES BROTHERS & CO., INC.
119 West 40th St., New York

Low Cost Life Insurance

A \$100,000 policy can be obtained for a limited number of years at \$1.18 annually—age basis 40.

State age in writing.

William S. Blizard

118 Broadway, N. Y. Phone Rector 4437.

LABOR STRENGTH IN JAPAN ALARMS MILITARY CHIEFS

Continued from First Page.

the Japanese, whose emotions are easily aroused. They even rejected the plan of staying on in the shops but doing no work.

In the meantime the Yuaikai assumed direction of the strike, solicited and obtained large sums of money from sympathizers throughout the country, and counseled peaceful methods. Most of the credit for this unparalleled condition of affairs is given to Toyhiko Kagawa, who seems to possess unusual skill as an organizer. When he found that the strikers were not organized and were almost entirely without a reserve fund he selected lieutenants from among the men capable of controlling them and issued an appeal for help to labor sympathizers throughout the country. The results of both undertakings were gratifying to the toilers and disturbing to the employer class.

Early in August the Mitsubishi Company, through Mr. Takeda, its president, suggested a plan of compromise which would have adjusted wage differences, but made no provision for the recognition of the union and completely rejected the suggestion of collective bargaining. The strikers who voted on this proposal appeared to be less concerned over the offer of a percentage wage raise, approximately 10 per cent. increase, than regarding the other features of their programme.

Instead of accepting it, the executive committee of the Kawasaki dockyard strikers resorted with a resolution insisting upon the dismissal of foremen who had remained at work. Under the passive protection of the military, strike breakers were introduced in the plants affected, but even this move failed to goad the workers into committing violent acts of reprisal. Unlike it, previous policy of coping with strikes, the government appeared to proceed with caution by not throwing the full force of its power on the side of the employer classes and against the laborers. The works of the concerns affected were no more than adequately protected and there was no attempt made to coerce the strikers into surrendering.

An innovation with an Oriental slant temporarily ended the Kobe strike in the middle of August, but by no means stabilized the labor problem. The labor leaders ordered the men to return to work without conditions of any kind. They refused to accept the terms offered by the employers and, in fact, rejected attractive concessions regarding wages which the latter offered.

The sole explanation given for this unexpected move was that "the fight is one of principle, in which wages are not the most important part. We will return to work and defer the adjustment of the dispute until some future time. The men need to work to support their families, but they have not and will not surrender their rights and when conditions become more stabilized, the whole labor problem of Japan will be approached under more favorable conditions."

The employers are greatly puzzled over the decision of the labor leaders to call off the strike and attribute it to the determination of the employing classes to organize all labor of the country along the lines followed in Great Britain and the United States. The uncertainties of the labor situation, coupled with the rising tide of democratic spirit throughout the country, are exercising a good deal more influence in Government circles than the leading officials care to admit. This was pretty clearly established at the end of August by the action of the Minister of Home (Interior) Affairs in urging the Cabinet to approve the plan for establishing a Labor Department with power to arbitrate in labor disputes and to further provide Government employment agencies, the adoption of a workmen's compensation and insurance law. A bill making these concessions to labor will probably be introduced at the next session of the Diet and have the support of the Government.

Some of the labor leaders with whom I have talked assert that the troops sent by the Government to supplement the local police agencies in-

dictated complete sympathy with the strikers. Leading men of the empire also reflected rather surprising sympathy with the cause of the strikers. Among these was Viscount Takahashi, Minister of Finance.

The fact that an important official of the Government conceded a certain degree of right in their fight did a great deal to encourage and hold the strikers together. Viscount Takahashi suggested that the employers might with benefit adopt the profit sharing scheme and a more adequate system of promotion for efficiency. Commenting upon the Kobe incident, the Viscount said:

"My study of labor conditions throughout the world has taught me that the working people in Great Britain are remarkable for their discipline and orderliness, while the capitalist class in the United States is so well organized and firmly established that there is a distinct difference between capital and labor. During my stay in the United States I witnessed a strike and could clearly distinguish that there is a gap between capital and labor in that country."

"It is the common practice among the capitalists in the United States to lock out their men and women. Hence labor disputes have an exceptionally deep meaning in the life of America. On the contrary, I cannot perceive in Japan any established system of capitalism in the strict sense of the term. The only amicable solution of labor disputes in this country at present lies in the just and impartial enforcement of profit sharing plans."

Most of the new enterprises promoted since the form of joint stock companies, which as a rule are organized cooperatively by shareholders, managers and laborers. The just and wise distribution of profits among these three factors of Japanese enterprise would solve all pending labor disputes. Now is the time for both capitalists and workers of Japan to cooperate in the promotion of their interests. The price of commodities in this country has been booming without limit and has already far surpassed the quotations of other countries.

"Unrest among the people is affecting the thinking of the general public. The most effective way of settling this unrest is to bring about a reduction of the high prices of necessities by cutting the cost of production. On this point the Japanese capitalists have made a grave mistake. They have retained a surplus of labor and been compelled to charge excessive prices for their products."

The opinion of the Minister of Finance, while comforting the leaders in the present trade union movement, is not fully shared by them. They are naturally inclined to regard the Kobe demonstration as the preliminary of a countrywide movement among the industrial and agricultural workers to bring about a reduction in the cost of government as well as in the cost of living.

It is a significant fact that both these elements in the productive life of Japan are unanimously in favor of the disarmament programme which is to be considered at Washington. At the same time they have convinced themselves that the Kobe strike is merely the preliminary of a universal movement among the toilers of all grades for the amelioration of existing conditions.

Some of them even predict that, unless the Government lends its support to the movement, the influence of the Mikado and his Ministry will ultimately be destroyed through the growth of democratic sentiment, which, up to date, has been held in check. Even the newspapers that express the fullest sympathy with the project stop at the suggestion of some of the leaders in it that the movement toward a republic is gaining headway.

Japan's View of Parley

ANOTHER article by Louis Seibold will be published in THE NEW YORK HERALD to-morrow. It will be concerned principally with the conference for limitation of armament from the Japanese viewpoint.

They recite frequent instances where similar projects have been summarily put down by military power, which up to date has not been exerted. Sumit, the labor leader, is one of those who believes that the Kobe strike is merely the beginning of a new era in Japan. He regards the disarmament conference as an important factor in it. He has already urged upon the Government to include a representative of labor in the Japanese delegation to the Washington conference. The suggestion that he do so came from Samuel Gompers.

Discussing the labor movement in Japan with me the other day Mr. Suzuki said:

"A strike such as that at Kobe would have been put down in ten days by the Government a few years ago. I believe the Government was wise in not attempting to put this one down in the same way, because such an act might have invited a more serious conflict between the workers and the employer class. I believe that the strike will result in the organizing of both industrial and agricultural workers. The former will naturally lead the way because the agriculturalists lack the facilities for accomplishing cohesion that are enjoyed by industrialists."

"Primarily, the Kobe strike was a protest against the injustice of the way in which Japanese labor has been treated by the employer class. The Japanese worker was not permitted to share in the fruits of the war. His wages, pathetically small as compared with those paid to the artisans of other countries, remained stationary. In the meantime the cost of living compelled him to exist on improper and inadequate food and to live under the most distressing conditions. In the second place, the Kobe strike was very important because it will eventually result in better relations between labor and capital, compelled by the former. A great many of the leading men in this country have indicated their sympathy with it."

While the Kobe strike was the most important that has occurred in Japan in many years, it is not the only one inspired by the same general cause: inadequate pay and excessive living expenses. Since January 1 there have been sixty-three strikes, each affecting more than 2,000 men, the largest number of strikers in any one trade being 16,000 previous to the Kobe outbreak.

At the end of 1919 the number of workers employed in the factories of Japan totaled 1,739,000. On the first of January last unofficial estimates placed the number at 1,140,000. Despite the decrease in the number of workers, plus 600,000 unemployed for various causes, there is little or no

THE truth of the matter is that every progressive man would wear the Best Clothes if he did not think them exorbitant in price—as they often are.

Despite their lower cost we wish to state emphatically that there are no better clothes than the exquisitely modeled and tailored apparel made by Louis Berg—at \$80.

LOUIS BERG
Tailor to the Four Thousand
743 FIFTH AVENUE

Master Tailored Business Suits Eighty Dollars

HOME TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

Henry J. Davenport, President

Insures Titles

Makes Loans

Sells Guaranteed Mortgages

Offices in
BROOKLYN & JAMAICA

mendicancy in the streets of Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, presumably because the law forbids it, but there is certainly a great deal of poverty.

A visit to the poorer quarters of Yokohama, Tokio and Kobe convinced me of this fact.

The cost of living, which lies back of the recent labor disputes and is responsible for nearly all of the unrest noted throughout the country, has steadily mounted during the last three years and has kept pace with the business depression. A statement showing how the cost of living has increased since 1914 was issued in August by the Government. It was as follows:

	1914	1920
Rice, monthly.....	Yen. 18.64	Yen. 20.83
Rice, monthly.....	11.46	20.17
Other foods, monthly.....	16.09	43.47
Fuel, monthly.....	5.61	16.74
Clothes, monthly.....	16.10	67.54
Car fares, monthly.....	2.48	3.94
Sundry items, monthly.....	4.83	11.20

Rice, which constitutes the chief feature of food upon which the laboring classes live, now retails at 8 per pound, in 1914 it was sold for 3 per pound. Clothing, which is a very simple matter in Japan, has increased about 150 per cent. Dried fish, which three years ago sold for 4 cents a pound is now 10.

The daily wages paid to laborers of the coolie class and the workers in the shops and offices in the cities is woefully small as compared with those paid to men engaged in the same occupations in the United States. Steel workers, iron workers and carpenters receive a maximum of \$1.50 a day, cobblers \$1.25, hatters \$1, masons \$1.80, harness makers \$1.50, cabinet makers \$1.50, tinmiths \$1.15, blacksmiths \$1.25, building laborers \$1.10, day laborers \$1.

In the United States the workers employed in any one of these lines receive a minimum of \$5 per day. Japanese farm laborers are paid a maximum of \$1.50 a day. The most efficient Japanese servants get \$10 a month with board. The Jirishka men are among the best paid in the classified labor groups. They make from \$1 to \$3 a day.



ENGLISH FOUR-PIECE SPORT SUITS

The four-piece sport suit consisting of sporting jacket, waistcoat, knickerbockers and long trousers is so definitely of English origin that we have had made for us by the leading London tailors, a number of these sport suits in their most approved models.

In our reproductions we have used the imported tweeds and homespuns identical with those used by the London tailors.

This type of suit meets every requirement of the young business and professional man who requires over the week end an appropriate suit for general outdoor wear, golf and other outdoor sports.

DE PINNA

Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE—FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

Thirty-fifth Street

Chauffeurs' Uniforms

for Autumn and Winter

are featured in the regular stock of the Men's Clothing Department, on the Sixth Floor

at \$45.00 & 50.00

These uniforms are made of serviceable dark gray worsted, and are cut and tailored with that style and smartness that distinguish all "Altman Standard" productions. These qualities are also found in

Chauffeurs' Winter Ulsters

made of dark gray frieze or whipcord, the body lined with worsted, the yoke of satin; priced in regular stock

at \$45.00 & 55.00

Chauffeurs' Caps

are shown at moderate prices in the Men's Hat Department on the First Floor

THE STORY OF REVILLON FURS



Icing the Sled Runners

These Indians have turned their loaded sled upside down and are icing the runners to make it easier to pull. They frequently do this by spraying water from their mouths just as a Chinese laundryman sprinkles clothes for ironing. The spray freezes instantly in the low temperature coating the runner with smooth hard ice.

No. 97—Native on Their Tracks

Revillon Frères
Fifth Avenue at 53rd Street

Younger Men's Suits

Ages 15 to 20

With Extra Trousers

\$28.50

Bring the young man here for his first long-trousers suit.

You will find the same general excellence that marks our men's clothing. The same insistence on fine, all-wool fabrics. The same high tailoring standards.

At our usual lowest-in-the-city prices.

Fourth—Fifth Floor, Front.



R.H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE Inc. NEW YORK CITY